

SMSgt (Ret.) Rob Rosenberger

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PHOTOS

015
DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
WASHINGTON

GENERAL ORDERS)
NUMBER 37)

1 July 1957

1. Announcement is made of the appointment by the President of GENERAL THOMAS D. WHITE, 22A, as Chief of Staff, United States Air Force, effective 1 July 1957.
2. Announcement is made of the appointment of GENERAL CURTIS E. LeMAY, 26A, as Vice Chief of Staff, United States Air Force, effective 1 July 1957.



JAMES H. DOUGLAS
Secretary of the Air Force



DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES AIR FORCE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

SAFIS-3B

16 May 1957

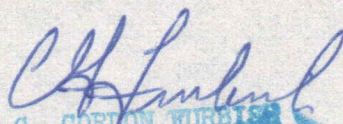
SUBJECT: Negatives of Secretary and Chief of Staff of the Air Force

TO: Commander
Air University
ATTN: Information Services
Maxwell Air Force Base
Alabama

1. Inclosed are duplicate negatives of Secretary of the Air Force James H. Douglas and the designate Chief of Staff Thomas D. White. Mr. Douglas was sworn as Secretary on 1 May. General White will become Chief of Staff on 1 July.

2. With these negatives it is requested that you meet the photographic requirements of your subordinate units.

BY ORDER OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF:


C. GORDON FURBISH
Lt Col., USAF
Chief, Pictorial Branch
Office of Information Services

2 Incls
Negs a/s

In the first part of this two-part editorial (24 November INFORMATION BULLETIN) General White defined the word "deterrence" and explained the consequences of dependency upon minimum "deterrence." Here, in part two, he deals with so called, "nuclear stalemate," technological advances, and the need for a balanced weapons force.

- Ed.

STALEMATE OR BREAKTHROUGHS?

The Chief of Staff told a San Francisco audience recently:

"There are those who hold that a nuclear stalemate exists, or is imminent, and that this situation precludes the use of nuclear weapons by either side, under the risk of inviting unacceptable destruction. From this assumption some argue that the U. S. and its allies should retreat from a nuclear strategy and start reconstructing its so-called conventional forces on a greatly increased scale."

"A stalemate in today's era of astonishing technological advances is not a long-continuing probability. Who can say, in the light of recent developments, what technological breakthroughs will occur tomorrow? We cannot pace our advance or establish our strategy on the status quo," he said.

"There are others who read into the stalemate hypothesis that the Russians have recognized that war no longer offers a profitable avenue for further expansion, and they are therefore reducing their military forces and re-directing their efforts on the political and economic flanks."

Many experts believe that the Soviets are reducing some of their military forces as advertised with the express purpose of taking full advantage of new weapon technology, not of stripping their overall military power. They are convinced that the Communist Bloc will use whatever avenue is most open to their goal of world domination--be it political, economic or military.

"The Free World must prepare and maintain the military strength to accomplish the overriding task of destroying the military strength of the Communist Bloc if war is forced upon them" General White continues.

"In this task no single weapon or type of weapon can accomplish the job; nor does one Service or one nation stand alone," said General White, "We need complementary weapons on land, at sea and in aerospace. We require a combination of forces designed specifically to provide the Free World with the flexibility and varied capabilities which it requires," he concluded.

(SAFOI)

TOP MAN IN 19th AF STUDIES "OTHER FELLOW'S PROBLEMS"

A desire to know "the other fellow's problems led an Air Force general to study the problems at first hand -- by way of the 82d Airborne Jump School, Ft Bragg, N. C.

Maj Gen Maurice A. Preston, Commander of TAC's Nineteenth Air Force, recently became the first AF major general to earn paratrooper wings. He and Brig Gen Clyde Box, Commander, 464th Troop Wing, Pope AFB, N. C., are the only USAF officers to enroll and complete the school as generals.

General Preston--who took the training along with his regular duties--participated in the rigorous physical training program which is an integral part of the jump school.

He jumped twice in one day from a C-123 and three times the following day to complete the five jumps required to earn the 'chutist wings. (SAFOI).

GENERAL THOMAS D. WHITE
Chief of Staff, United States Air Force

Thomas Dresser White was born in Walker, Minn., on Aug. 6, 1901. Upon graduation from the U. S. Military Academy on July 2, 1920, he was commissioned a second lieutenant of Infantry and immediately promoted to first lieutenant.

Entering the Infantry School at Fort Benning, Ga., General White was graduated in July 1921 and assigned duty with the 14th Infantry at Fort Davis, Panama Canal Zone.

In September 1924 he entered Primary Flying School at Brooks Field, Tex. He was graduated from Advanced Flying School at Kelly Field, Tex., in September 1925 and assigned duty with the 99th Observation Squadron at Bolling Field, Washington, D.C.

In June of 1927, General White was assigned to duty as a student of the Chinese language in Peking, China. Four years later he returned to the United States for duty at Headquarters, Air Corps, Washington, D. C.

General White was named Assistant Military Attache for Air to Russia in February 1934. A year later he was appointed Assistant Military Attache for Air to Italy and Greece, with station at Rome, Italy.

General White was graduated from the Air Corps Tactical School at Maxwell Field, Ala., in May 1938. He then entered the Command and General Staff School at Fort Leavenworth. Upon completion of this training, he was assigned to the Office of the Chief of Air Corps, Washington, D. C.

In April 1940, General White became Military Attache to Brazil and the following August was named Chief of the U. S. Military Air Mission to Brazil.

Returning to the United States in March 1942 General White was appointed Assistant Chief of Staff for Operations of the Third Air Force at Tampa, Fla., and subsequently named Chief of Staff.

Reassigned to Air Force Headquarters in January 1944, he became Assistant Chief of Air Staff for Intelligence.

Proceeding to the Southwest Pacific in September 1944, General White assumed duty as the Deputy Commander of the 13th Air Force, taking part in the New Guinea, Southern Philippines, and Borneo campaigns. The following June he assumed command of the Seventh Air Force in the Marianas and immediately moved with it to Okinawa.

In January 1946 he returned with the Seventh Air Force to Hawaii. That October he was appointed Chief of Staff of the Pacific Air Command in Tokyo, Japan. One year later, in October 1947, General White took command of the Fifth Air Force in Japan.

Transferred to the Office of the Secretary of the Air Force in October 1948, General White became Director of Legislation and Liaison. He was appointed, in May 1950, Air Force Member of the Joint Strategic Survey Committee in the Office of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. He was assigned as Director of Plans, Headquarters, U.S. Air Force, in February 1951 and in July 1951 assumed duties of Deputy Chief of Staff, Operations, for the Air Force.

General White was promoted to his present four-star rank of full general on June 30, 1953, and designated Vice Chief of Staff at that time, becoming Chief of Staff for the United States Air Force on July 1, 1957.

His decorations include the Distinguished Service Medal, Legion of Merit with one Oak Leaf Cluster, and Air Medal with one Oak Leaf Cluster. He is rated a command pilot, combat observer, aircraft observer and technical observer.

General White has one daughter, Rebecca Ann (Mrs. William Mitchell, Jr., of Boyce, Va.). He is married to the former Miss Constance Millicent Rowe.

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DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
OFFICE OF PUBLIC INFORMATION
PRESS BRANCH

GENERAL THOMAS D. WHITE, USAF

Thomas Dresser White was born in Walker, Minnesota, August 6, 1901. He was graduated from the U.S. Military Academy July 2, 1920, commissioned a second lieutenant of Infantry, and promoted immediately to first lieutenant.

Entering the Infantry School at Fort Benning, Georgia, General White was graduated in July 1921, and joined the 14th Infantry at Fort Davis, Panama Canal Zone. He entered Primary Flying School at Brooks Field, Texas, in September 1924, and was graduated from Advanced Flying School at Kelly Field, Texas, a year later.

Moving to Bolling Field, Washington, D.C., General White was assigned to the 99th Observation Squadron, and in March 1927, was transferred to the Air Corps. Three months later he went to Peking, China, returning to his duties at Bolling in June 1931. Named Assistant Military Attache to Russia in June 1934, a year later he became Assistant Military Attache to Italy and Greece, with station at Rome. He entered the Air Corps Tactical School at Maxwell Field, Alabama, in May 1937, was graduated a year later, and in June 1939 was graduated from the Command and General Staff School at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

Assigned to the Office of the Chief of Air Corps at Washington, D.C., in April 1940 General White became Military Attache to Brazil, and the following August he was named chief of the U.S. Military Air Mission to Brazil. He became Assistant Chief of Staff for Operations of the Third Air Force at Tampa, Florida, in March 1942, and subsequently was named chief of staff. In January 1944 he was named Assistant Chief of Air Staff for Intelligence at Air Corps Headquarters.

Going to the South Pacific in September 1944, General White was deputy commander of the 13th Air Force, assuming command of the Seventh Air Force, with headquarters at Saipan in the Marianas, the following June, and taking it to Okinawa in January 1946. That October he was appointed chief of staff of the Pacific Air Command in Tokyo, Japan (redesignated Far East Air Forces January 1, 1947). He assumed command of the Fifth Air Force in Japan a year later.

Transferred to the Office of the Secretary of the Air Force in October 1948, General White was Director of Legislation and Liaison. He was appointed the Air Force Member of the Joint Strategic Survey Committee in the Office of the Joint Chiefs of Staff in May 1950. That November he became Special Assistant to the Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations at Air Force Headquarters, becoming Director of Plans in February 1951, and Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations five months later. He was designated Vice Chief of Staff, USAF, in July 1953.

MORE

INTERNAL INFORMATION DIVISION
OFFICE OF INFORMATION SERVICES
OFFICE, SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE

Air Force News Service
Release Number 126

KNOW YOUR AIR FORCE LEADERS--~~REDACTED~~ C/S GENERAL THOMAS D. WHITE

A man of world-wide experience helps to run the global-Air Force which is fast building toward a 137 combat wing force of high quality.

He is General Thomas D. White, ~~Vice~~ Chief of Staff of the U. S. Air Force, whose military assignments have taken him to most parts of the world.

He graduated from West Point in 1920, before reaching the age of nineteen and then served four years as an Infantry Officer. He is a graduate of the Infantry School, the Air Corps Tactical School and the Army Command and General Staff School. He joined the Air Service in 1924.

General White was on duty in Peking, China, as a student of the Chinese language for four years until mid-1931 during which time he flew with the U. S. Marine Corps Expeditionary Force. He also performed attache or air mission assignments in the Soviet Union, Italy, Greece and Brazil.

During World War II General White served in New Guinea, Borneo, and the Philippines as Deputy Commander of the Thirteenth Air Force and as Commander of the Seventh Air Force, with headquarters at Saipan in the Marianas and on Okinawa. After the war he commanded the Seventh Air Force in Hawaii, served as Chief of Staff of the Pacific Air Command (now Far East Air Forces) in Tokyo and commanded the Fifth Air Force in Japan.

In Headquarters USAF he has been at various times in charge of Intelligence, Plans, Operations, Legislation and Liaison, and has been the Air Force member of the Joint Strategic Survey Committee in the Office of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

General White is ⁵⁹~~33~~ years old and in his ⁴⁰~~thirty-fourth~~ year of service, nearly thirty of which have been as a rated pilot. He was born in Walker, Minnesota, but grew up in Springfield, Illinois, which he now considers home.

General White is married, and has a daughter by a former marriage whose husband is William Mitchell, Jr., son of the late General Billy Mitchell. His hobby: Fishing and ichthyology.

General White became Chief of Staff, United States Air Force, July 1, 1957.

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DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
OFFICE OF PUBLIC INFORMATION
PRESS BRANCH

LIEUTENANT GENERAL THOMAS DRESSER WHITE, USAF

Thomas Dresser White was born in Walker, Minnesota, August 6, 1901. He was graduated from the U. S. Military Academy July 2, 1920, commissioned a second lieutenant of Infantry and promoted immediately to first lieutenant.

General White then entered the Infantry School at Fort Benning, Georgia and after graduating in July, 1921, joined the 14th Infantry at Fort Davis, Panama Canal Zone.

In September, 1924, General White entered the Air Service Primary Flying School at Brooks Field, Texas, and upon completion of the course transferred to the Air Service Advanced Flying School at Kelly Field, Texas, from which he was graduated in September, 1925. He then joined the 99th Observation Squadron at Bolling Field, D. C. In March, 1927, he was transferred from the Infantry to the Air Corps.

Three months later, General White went to Peking, China, to study Chinese. In June, 1931, he returned to his duties at Bolling Field. In June, 1934, he was named assistant military attache at Moscow, Russia, and a year later became assistant military attache to Italy and Greece, with station at Rome.

General White entered the Air Corps Tactical School at Maxwell Field, Alabama, in May, 1937. Upon graduation a year later, he entered the Command and General Staff School at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, from which he was graduated in June, 1939, and assigned to the Office of the Chief of Air Corps at Washington, D. C.

In April, 1940, General White became military attache to Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, and the following August was named chief of the U. S. Military Air Mission to Brazil.

General White became assistant chief of staff for operations of the Third Air Force at Tampa, Florida, in March, 1942, and subsequently was appointed chief of staff. In January, 1944, he was named assistant chief of air staff for intelligence at AAF headquarters in Washington.

General White went to the South Pacific in September, 1944, as deputy commander of the 13th Air Force. In that capacity he served in the New Guinea and Southern Philippines campaigns, and participated in the assaults on Palawan, Zamboanga, in the Philippines, and Tarakan, Borneo. During the latter operation, he was temporarily in command of the 13th Air Force.

In June, 1945, General White assumed command of the Seventh Air Force, with headquarters at Saipan in the Marianas, which became a component of General George C. Kenney's Far East Air Forces. The Seventh, then on Okinawa, engaged in the air assault on Japan and was charged, in addition, with the air defense of the Ryukyus. From Okinawa, the Seventh Air Force also made sustained aerial attacks on Shanghai and the Japanese home island until the end of hostilities in August, 1945.

MORE

General White was transferred in January, 1946, with the Seventh Air Force, to the Hawaiian Islands. The following October, he was appointed chief of staff of Pacific Air Command in Tokyo, Japan, which was redesignated the Far East Air Forces January 1, 1947. He assumed command of the Fifth Air Force in Japan in January, 1948.

The following October, General White became Director of Legislation and Liaison in the Office of the Secretary of the Air Force. In May, 1950, he was appointed the Air Force member of the Joint Strategic Survey Committee in the Office of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. In November, 1950, he became Special Assistant to the Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations at Air Force headquarters and in February, 1951, was appointed Director of Plans.

General White became Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations of the Air Force July 28, 1951.

General White has been awarded the Legion of Merit with one Oak Leaf Cluster and the Air Medal with one Oak Leaf Cluster. He is rated a command pilot, combat observer, aircraft observer and technical observer.

PROMOTIONS

He reverted to the rank of second lieutenant December 15, 1922, and was promoted to first lieutenant August 24, 1925; to captain August 1, 1935; to major (temporary) May 20, 1939; to major (permanent) July 1, 1940; to lieutenant colonel (temporary) July 15, 1941; to colonel (temporary) March 1, 1942; to brigadier general (temporary) November 2, 1942; to lieutenant colonel (permanent) July 2, 1943; to major general (temporary) July 6, 1946; to major general (permanent) February 19, 1948, with date of rank from December 21, 1942; to lieutenant general (temporary) July 28, 1951.

END

Up to date as of 12 February 1953.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
OFFICE OF INFORMATION SERVICES
PUBLIC INFORMATION DIVISION

GENERAL THOMAS D. WHITE, USAF

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His decorations include the Distinguished Service Medal, Legion of Merit with one Oak Leaf Cluster, and Air Medal with one Oak Leaf Cluster. He is rated a command pilot, combat observer, aircraft observer and technical observer.

General White has one daughter, Rebecca Ann (Mrs. William Mitchell, Jr. of Boyce, Virginia). He is married to the former Miss Constance Millicent Rowe.

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Up to date as of January 1959

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Chief of Staff, United States Air Force

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